

the estimated tax reported in the previous declaration. However, for the rule with respect to the number of amended declarations which may be filed for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1963, see paragraph (d)(2) of § 1.6074-1. Such amended declaration may be made on either Form 1120-ES (marked "Amended") or on the reverse side of the installment notice furnished the corporation by the district director. See, however, paragraph (b) of § 1.6016-2 for procedure to be followed if the prescribed form is not available.

[T.D. 6768, 29 FR 14922, Nov. 4, 1964]

§ 1.6016-4 Short taxable year.

(a) *Requirement of declaration.* No declaration may be made for a period of more than 12 months. For purposes of this section a taxable year of 52 or 53 weeks, in the case of a corporation which computes its taxable income in accordance with the election permitted by section 441(f), shall be deemed a period of 12 months. For special rules affecting the time for filing declarations and paying estimated tax by such corporation, see paragraph (b) of § 1.441-2. A separate declaration is required where a corporation is required to submit an income tax return for a period of less than 12 months, but only if such short period ends on or after December 31, 1955. However, no declaration is required if the short taxable year:

(1) Begins on or before December 31, 1963, and is:

(i) A period of less than 9 months, or
(ii) A period of 9 or more months but less than 12 months and the requirements of section 6016(a) are not met before the 1st day of the last month in the short taxable year, or

(2) Begins after December 31, 1963, and is:

(i) A period of less than 4 months, or
(ii) A period of 4 or more months but less than 12 months and the requirements of section 6016(a) are not met before the 1st day of the last month in the short taxable year.

(b) *Income placed on an annual basis.* In cases where the short taxable year results from a change of annual accounting period, for the purpose of determining whether the anticipated income for a short taxable year will result in an estimated tax liability re-

quiring the filing of a declaration, such income shall be placed on an annual basis in the manner prescribed in section 443(b)(1). If a tax computed on such annualized income exceeds the sum of \$100,000 and any credits under part IV, of subchapter A, chapter 1 of the Code, the estimated tax shall be the same part of the excess so computed as the number of months in the short period is of 12 months. Thus, for example, a corporation which changes from a calendar year basis to a fiscal year basis beginning October 1, 1956, will have a short taxable year beginning January 1, 1956, and ending September 30, 1956. If on or before August 31, 1956, the taxpayer anticipates that it will have income of \$264,000 for the 9-month taxable year the estimated tax is computed as follows:

(1) Anticipated taxable income for 9 months	\$264,000
(2) Annualized income (\$264,000×12÷9)	352,000
(3) Tax liability on item (2)	177,540
(4) Item (3) reduced by \$100,000 (there are no credits under part IV, subchapter A, chapter 1 of the Code)	77,540
(5) Estimated tax for 9-month period (\$77,540×9÷12)	58,155

Since the tax liability on the annualized income is in excess of \$100,000, a declaration is required to be filed, reporting an estimated tax of \$58,155 for the 9-month taxable period. This paragraph has no application where the short taxable year does not result from a change in the taxpayer's annual accounting period.

[T.D. 6500, 25 FR 12108, Nov. 26, 1960, as amended by T.D. 6768, 29 FR 14922, Nov. 4, 1964]

§ 1.6017-1 Self-employment tax returns.

(a) *In general.* (1) Every individual, other than a nonresident alien, having net earnings from self-employment, as defined in section 1402, of \$400 or more for the taxable year shall make a return of such earnings. For purposes of this section, an individual who is a resident of the Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, or (for any taxable year beginning after 1960) Guam or American Samoa is not to be considered a nonresident alien individual. See paragraph (d) of § 1.1402(b)-1. A return is required under this section if an individual has self-employment income, as defined in section 1402(b), even though